

EL PASO HERALD

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No. 97 *DeRoseman* Secretary.

HERALD TRAVELING AGENTS.

Persons solicited to subscribe for The Herald should beware of impostors and should not pay money to anyone unless he can show that he is legally authorized by the El Paso Herald.

We Can Trust the Judges

A VERY large proportion of civil cases that are now tried before juries of 12 men could be disposed of more justly and more expeditiously before a court of judges—one judge in many cases, two or three in others.

The burden of jury service imposed upon the average citizen is out of all proportion to the actual contribution of such service to the community. It is a very heavy economic weight and it does not now achieve the ends of justice to the extent that the founders of the system no doubt contemplated.

It is a delicate question and must be handled carefully and deliberately. It may take centuries to revise the scheme, but there is no doubt that reform is necessary in our system of court procedure in order to expedite court cases, achieve substantial justice, and economize time and money, for the community in general as well as for the litigants.

All over the east the astronomers and other observers have been reporting that the comet appeared without any tail on the night of the eclipse, and was hardly distinguishable from the dimmest stars. In this city the comet was seen during the eclipse with a tail 40 or 45 degrees long, a brilliant and wonderful sight. The difference is in the clearness of our atmosphere, which gives us a tremendous advantage in observing all heavenly phenomena.

A 600 pound black bear got on the railroad track near Tyrone, Pa., and stopped a passenger train. The trainmen tried to chase the bear away, but the bear scared the men back into the cars and held them at bay for quite a while. Finally he took to the woods. It seems to be a bad year for bears anyhow. Even James A. Patten is going off on a vacation.

Enlisted For the War.

THE fire insurance people have excited a disturbance that they will find it difficult to quell. If they had applied the new law in a reasonable and conservative way, there would have been no general protest, and the details could have been worked out quietly and fairly to all parties. So excessive were the demands of the companies under the new schedule of rates filed with the state board that a general protest was inevitable.

The payment of premiums under the new rate should be resisted by every policy holder in the courts. It is time now to begin action for the reason that the insurance men maintain that they will have to collect the new rates on June 15 and thereafter.

The additional burden that the insurance companies seek to impose upon the merchants and property owners of El Paso is so tremendous that the new rate must not be accepted without a vigorous and determined fight. The Retail Merchants' league and the chamber of commerce are in position to lead the battle in the courts if that becomes necessary. No individuals should be required to bear the burden of the legal expense. It concerns all policy holders equally and the necessary funds should be made up by general contribution among those affected.

The rates must be lowered, and every lawful means must be applied until all are exhausted in the effort to protect the rights of policy holders against the too greedy companies.

"Owing to an accident to the town pump it has been impossible to pump into the reservoir since Friday morning, and as a consequence the town has been without water since last night. Today water for drinking purposes has been hauled in from out of town," says the Tempe (Ariz.) Daily News. This is what is liable to happen to El Paso any time until we get our waterworks in better shape. If you want to take El Paso out of the village class, vote for the waterworks bonds at the election three weeks hence.

The price of everything of common consumption on the British breakfast table has risen the last few years and the average prices are now above those in this country. There is absolutely no foundation for the charge that the Payne tariff or any other tariff has anything to do with the rise in prices of meats, vegetables, or other food stuffs in this country.

In the El Paso county jail at this time are 11 women "charged with insanity" and six men "held on the same charge." This is the condition prevailing in nearly every one of the 237 counties of Texas. It is a disgrace to the state.

Missionary Work In Utah.

REV. DR. J. R. MILLIGAN of Cleveland, O., director of the "Utah gospel mission," which employs nine missionaries to travel through Utah in gospel wagons and work among the Mormons with a view to proselyting them to one of the orthodox Christian denominations, stated in an address in Philadelphia a few days ago, "It is safe to say that the Mormons (in their general missionary work) gain 100 converts to every one reclaimed by the Christians." He went on to say that though only 80 years old, the Mormon denomination numbers 500,000 members, and he warned the Presbyterian Home Mission committee of the necessity of active work if the religious, political, and commercial influence of the Mormons is to be successfully combated.

The missionaries might find plenty of work to do that needs doing a good deal more than does their work of "converting" the Mormons. The Mormons are evidently reaching people the other denominations do not reach. The Mormons apply their religion to their daily lives to a degree that the average Christian community could well afford to emulate. The social system of a Mormon community more nearly fulfills the program of so-called "Christian Socialism" than does community life anywhere else.

The Phoenix (Ariz.) board of trade will undertake to raise \$15,000 this year for promotion work. Eight business houses are already subscribing \$25 a month each towards the board of trade, and it is proposed to double this number, then others will be induced to subscribe \$15, \$10, or \$5 per month. Phoenix evidently appreciates what her principal commercial organization is doing for the benefit of the entire community.

Albuquerque holds her 30th annual fair this year. El Paso needs only \$3000 more to insure the success of her second annual fair. It is possible that the project is going to be allowed to lapse for want of such a comparatively small sum.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

A HEALTHY thistle once I found. I took it home, and in the ground I planted it with tender care, and murmured, as I labored there: "When I am old this thistle tree, will be a lemon and joy to me. Its boughs will bear me dates and figs, and nuts and pines and things-me-jigs, and when I'm tired and worn and frayed, I'll sit beneath its grateful shade, and hear the songbirds, and from its limbs, pour forth their sweet stem-winding hymns."

FIGS AND THISTLES
Ah, recollection sorrow brings—I've done so many foolish things! I've planted thistles all my days, I've planted them in countless ways. My thistle orchard's long and wide, but I am not swelled up with pride. I see so many bright young lads forsake the roof-trees of their dads, to have life's fun while life is young, and from existence knock the bung. I mutter, while my bosom bleeds: "Alas, they're planting thistles!" Oh, every wild and foolish break indulged in now will help to make your field of thistles grow and bloom until they won't have standing room. If you would have a stately oak to rest beneath when old and broke, an acorn is the thing to sow; don't plant a thorn and watch it grow.

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STRAIGHT TALKS WITH BOYS AND MEN

BY DR. MADISON C. PETERS.
WEALTH FROM WASTE: IV

MODERN science is showing how to utilize almost everything and take advantage of the prodigality of nature. When the supplies for recuperation and reclamation of the soil were becoming scarce and too dear for profitable application, science discovered the possibilities of producing marketable nitrogen in unlimited quantities from the air. We are as yet in the infancy of electrical transmission, but there are stored in the Sierras, the Rockies, the Alleghenies, the White and the Green mountains limitless water powers for the creation of electricity.

There is enough energy going to waste at Niagara today to furnish a city of several millions with all the light, heat and motor power needed.

The light that illuminated the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo every night came from Niagara Falls. The waste was turned into electric force and motor power.

We are no longer frightened by the sea, which a possible famine may produce. Not alone from the water, but even from the winds we will soon be snatching power for our purposes.

Gas is used to be allowed to flow away into holes underground to stifle the smell. Now we make dyes and medicines from it and the sweetest kind of sugar, called saccharine.

Much of the enormous wealth amassed by the Standard Oil company has come from wise use of the by-products, paraffine, to cite just one instance, which has proved so immensely profitable to the concern, is made from a disagreeable substance once thrown into the river, until the authorities got after the company because of the pollution it produced. To burn it made an unbearable stench. In despair the company appealed to the chemists how to get rid of the nuisance, when a process was discovered to convert it into paraffine.

The newspaper of today is made from wood pulp. Even soap suds can be made of value. In the yarn mills at Mulhausen they are precipitated with lime and the conglomus is collected, pressed into bricks, dried and heated in gas retorts and a gas of three times the illuminating power of coal gas is produced in double the quantity needed to light the mills.

Prior to the reform in the garbage department of the street cleaning bureau in New York City refuse to the value of more than \$100,000 was thrown away annually. No wonder many Italians returned to Italy with full pockets.

"Waste not, want not." From old tin cans lead can be extracted worth 12 cents a pound, and even rotten eggs may now be used for albumenizing photographic paper.

Many a man like the ancient Persian, Ali Hafez, who wishing to be rich and place his children on thrones through the influence of wealth, has searched in vain, north, south, east and west, when there were acres of diamonds on the old farm, found there by the observant man, who dug in his own garden. Your fortune is in the shop where you work, in the store where you wait, in the house where you sit, or on the farm where you cultivate the soil. Your riches are within your present reach. There are riches in every rubbish heap. Only to the mummified conservative and visionless traditionalist no more progress is possible. You cannot do better where than just where you are. Everything has not been invented. Study yourself! What you need, others need.

Health Hints Danger From the House Fly

By Miss H. Grace Franklin, Director of the Woman's Charity Association School For Mothers.

An ordinary fly infested dwelling is harboring enough death dealing germs to wipe out the American army. One fly at the beginning of the summer may mean over 50,000,000,000 flies two months later.

If you kill one of these disease carriers early in the summer you may prevent the billions of millions later on, and perhaps save the life of your baby.

A single house fly lays 120 to 140 eggs, each about one-sixteenth of an inch long.

The adult fly requires 10 days at least from the time of egg laying, to mature.

The house flies that we neglect spread typhoid and other disease germs everywhere. You do not swallow the germs of small unless those germs get on the food that you eat, or in the glass or on the cup from which you drink.

Examine the fly under the microscope and see the fifth clinging to the little hairs which cover its legs.

Living tubercle bacilli have been found in the excreta of flies, fed upon tubercular sputum, 15 days after the excreta had been passed.

It has been demonstrated that flies are as much the messengers of disease as the mosquito.

Unsanitary premises are menaces to communities. Why not make them sanitary and deprive the fly of its food and breeding place?

It is true that the fly may infect a pitcher of milk with intestinal bacilli, and it is also true that when the figure indicating the deaths from diarrheal diseases is highest that it is the time when flies are most prevalent.

See your baby by "cleaning up" every night or nine days.

The United States army has almost stamped out typhoid by a systematic "cleaning up" every 10 days and in this way destroying the larvae before they mature.

Cutting Our Monster Wheat Crop

SOME HISTORY CONNECTED WITH WHEAT GROWING.

IT HAS been estimated by a prominent economist that the use of agricultural machines in the harvesting of the annual three billion bushel crop of wheat means a saving of \$300,000,000. Another authority asserts that if the use of machinery were eliminated from the sowing and the harvesting of the wheat crop in the United States, it would require the services of half of the people of the country to produce our bread alone. The wheat crop is the most versatile of all cereals grown by the farmer both in the matter of geographical range and of seasons.

Wheat is harvested within a few hundred miles of the Arctic Circle, and also near the equator in southern Brazil. Every month in the entire year is a harvest month for this kind of food-stuff. In January, Australia, New Zealand, Chile, and the Argentine republic have their harvests. In February, March and April, Egypt, India, Persia, Mexico, and other countries similarly located have their harvest season. From that time on to September, the bulk of the world's crop is gathered. In November, Peru and South Africa, and in December, Burma and New South Wales harvest wheat.

The Bonanza Farmer.
Perhaps no more striking instance of the world's progress in agriculture is afforded anywhere than in the case of the bonanza farmer of California. In the days before the civil war, he lived on a humble farm in Virginia, and harvested the wheat for his father with the sickle and the rake. Today he owns thousands of acres, and operates a great machine which cuts hundreds of acres of wheat in a single day, threshes it, bags it, and weighs it, with never the interposition of a human hand. Where once he sowed the grain, he now has a sack of wheat slung across his shoulders, he now operates a great machine which plows, harrows and sows many acres every hour. Thus his single life, is represented more than in any other way, by the progress of the world in all the hundreds of generations going before. It was not a great step from the days when the fields of Bonz to the days when this California farmer handled his sickle on the hillside of a Virginia farm.

Climax of 12 Months.
The harvest season for thousands of years represented the climax in the 12 months of labor. Its ending was the month of general rejoicing, and for occasion for general rejoicing, and for unusual toil. While the devout might make the harvest home season a time of thankfulness to the Giver of all good things, the bounty they had received, as is done even to this day in many of the eastern states, yet for the great mass of harvest workers, it was more a season of rejoicing that the days of strenuous work were past.

In England, a harvest home procession always was in order at the close of the season, and the piper and the laborer preceded the last sheaf on the top cart, marching along in triumph and joy that the busy days had come to an end. Even the famous Roman Saturnalia, which has become a symbol of wild indulgence and debauchery, was the Roman harvest festival. Today practically all the drudgery of harvest time has passed and with it the great festivals are almost forgotten.

Elimination of Manual Labor.
The first recorded attempt at the elimination of manual labor from the work of the harvest field, is recorded by Pliny as having taken place about the dawn of the Christian era. It seems to have been forerunner of the modern wheat shocker. It was a cart with a sort of comb and knife combination at the front. A bull was hitched to it in true "cart before the horse" fashion. It did not prove satisfactory, as the knife was stationary. From that time on until the state of invention rose in the mind of Robert McCormick, there were frequent attempts to eliminate the labor involved in the harvesting, but with no genuine success.

The present harvest season will be a notable one because it will mark the introduction of the greatest labor saver in wheat harvesting since the self binder was brought out. This is an auto shocker, and it is as asserted that it will shock the wheat more satisfactorily than can be done by hand. As the sheaves come from the binding attachment, they are placed in position by mechanical arms, and the shock is then completed, and the cap is put over it, it is set down solidly and firmly on the ground by means of a tripping apparatus. On large farms where harvesters are run in batteries of from 15 to 20 machines, this invention will work a veritable revolution in the harvest field problem.

Demand for Harvest Hands.
Throughout the west, there always has been a great demand for harvest hands; so great, in fact, that millions of bushels of wheat have been lost because it was impossible to secure enough shockers. Where headers and steam harvesters are used, this problem is not so serious, but it is only the very largest wheat farms that can afford a steam harvester.

One of these outfits costs approximately \$7500. It may have a cutter bar of from 24 to 42 feet long and is driven by an engine of over 100 horse power. It requires eight men to operate it, and the cost involved amounts to from 30

to 50 cents per acre. In the eastern states it costs fully double this amount to thresh the crop alone, while the harvesting operation represents perhaps as much more.

The modern civilization of the world is practically built upon the sowing and harvesting machinery. Without these implements it would be impossible to furnish the hundreds of millions of urban residents with the food they require. So great is the demand for such machinery, that a completed harvester is turned out for every two minutes of every year. It is estimated that the American people require seven bushels of wheat to the person, out of which they make 140 loaves of bread each year. One begins to realize how, under the reign of the farm machine, bread has become a cheap article, and considers that the average man gets 30 loaves bread for a day's wage, and spends the price of 30 loaves for a theatre ticket and the price of three loaves for a shave.

Harvesting Machinery.
The romance of the introduction of harvesting machinery is one of the most attractive in the entire history of the world. No sooner had McCormick perfected his reaper than other men, many imitators, and for years there was an unending succession of bitter fights in the courts. One of these fights may be said to have been the cause of the election of Abraham Lincoln as president of the United States. In the suit against Manny by McCormick, Lincoln was retained as counsel for the defendant, and his \$1,000 fee enabled him to participate in the famous debates with Douglas, and made him a figure of national political importance.

After the days of litigation came the period of field tests and cut throat competition. Whittlesey, the greatest of the champions, the greatest figure in these tests. At one time he had a competition with another machine, and after failing to outpoint his competitor, he took out the other one and continued with the other. His competitor followed suit and still held even ground. At last, Whittlesey, in a moment of desperation, declared that he could pull this machine himself. He took out the machine, and he did actually cut a swath around the plot with the horse collar on his own neck. One of those who reported this field day was Whittlesey Ried, then a young newspaper writer, and now ambassador to England.

By pulling his machine for ten minutes, Whittlesey effected a deal with Vander and Rusk which netted him \$2,000.00 for this day's work. After this Whittlesey shipped several car loads of machines in a single shipment, and the present president of the Pennsylvania railroad made capital out of this by sending by his own train forward in one long, flag-bedecked train.

Harvest Contest.
One of the most unique contests ever pulled off in the introduction of harvesting machinery was that which took place some years ago on a farm owned by the German farmer William. The harvester agent offered to win his machine against forty Polish women in a grain field of the emperor's estate. The offer was accepted, and the race began. From the first it appeared that the harvester would come out ahead. It was an easy win, and today the American harvester machine has no stronger admirer than the German reaper.

For many years economists figured that the day must come when the number of harvesters would make the demand for wheat greater than the world's supply. But with the advent of the Argentine Republic and western Canada as great wheat growing regions, these gloomy forebodings have been set at rest. It is said that if only one-half of the available territory in the Argentine were sown in wheat and the crop therefrom should be produced at an average of one bushel to the acre, it would produce an amount equal to one-half of the entire crop of the world in a single season, northwestern Canada produced over 25 bushels to the acre from nearly 3,000,000 acres of ground. The largest wheat recorded yield of wheat on a 100-acre tract is held by the state of Washington, with a production of 51 bushels to the acre.

Wheat's Origin a Mystery.
The exact origin of wheat, which is by long the world's greatest milling crop, never has been determined. Evidence seems to point to Mesopotamia as the home of it. It is said to have been first grown in the valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates. The botanist asserts that wheat is a member of the grass family, while the evolutionist declares it to be a degenerate, a hybrid of the grass and the barley.

He tells us that before it was developed into a seedling plant by utilitarian influence, it bore a flower akin to the one borne by the ancestors of the cat-shall bring about great progress in the development of the wheat crop has been brought about in the past half century, the world will see an era of bread so cheap that the five cent loaf of today may become the penny loaf of that time.

Monday—The Riots in China.

DEL RIO WILL GET WATER RESERVOIR

The Present Standpipe Not Equal to Demands—Concrete May Be Used.

Del Rio, Tex., May 28.—The Del Rio Water company has announced that extensive improvements will be made in its service immediately, as the city has grown so fast during the past ten months that the present plant has become entirely too small for the needs of the public.

The present standpipe does not supply sufficient pressure to force the water up into the new additions and a new 1,000,000-gallon reservoir will be constructed on a high tract of land that overlooks the entire city. Bids will be received at once for this work, and the extensive laying of mains.

If a thorough test proves the efficiency of concrete for the building of this new reservoir that material will likely be used. Otherwise a steel tank will be erected.

The water supply for the city is pumped from the San Felipe springs.

PRISONER JUMPS INTO CANAL.
E. Madrid, charged with being drunk and assaulting a small Mexican boy, was fined \$5 in police court Saturday morning. Madrid jumped into the canal while on the way to the station Friday afternoon and was rescued by policeman Joe Enlin.

Abe Martin

POST OFFICE



A broken umbrella alius has a pretty handle. William Jennings Bud has finished his essay, "Life's Feverish Battle Now Begun." It will graduate next week but won't take up his position at the saw mill till after the comet.

LETTERS To the HERALD

(All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will not be published where such a request is made.)

FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Former mayor J. U. Sweeney is in receipt of the following letter from Mexico: Magistral, Dgo., May 22, 1910. Honorable Joseph U. Sweeney, El Paso, Texas. I don't know whether my proposition in this letter is strictly legal or not; if not, then publish it in The Herald that the public may know my sentiments at least. I have known you ever since you wore knee breeches, and you have my full confidence.

Now, I'm handicapped—am here in Durango and can't leave my work to vote, yet with all my heart, I'd like for this letter to be placed in your ballot box in favor of municipal ownership of our waterworks.

I submit the case to you as a lawyer and also to those controlling the ballot boxes. I own in El Paso some \$14,000 or \$15,000 worth of property on East Boulevard, No. 1205, and on Missouri street, between Lee and Austin. In the latter are five lots and three rent houses. Now, I'll gladly contribute my share to purchase the waterworks and rid our fair city of that eternal nightmare and leech.

I want to the Texas frontier in 1872, served four and one-half years in rangers from 1877 onward and got only a lieutenantcy for want of "political pull."

We arrived in El Paso, my bride and I, April 22, 1888, when I went to work for Newton & Andrews, the old time saddlery company, where I remained nearly six years.

I am for El Paso once and for always, like a Kentuckian who, when asked as to his sentiments in regard to the secession movement, replied: "Gentlemen, I'm for the union; if the union falls, I'm for the confederacy; if the confederacy falls then I am for Breathitt county; if Breathitt county falls I'm for Breathitt town; if Breathitt town falls I'm for my side of the street." So I am for El Paso. Some times I'm too poor to "keep up with the procession," like the paving of Missouri street. I can't stand \$650 for paving 125 feet, not at present, yet I know it is for my good. However, to do this will "freeze me out" of what I have to leave to my two girls. Besides this I had to pay nearly \$150 to pave 37 1/2 feet on East Boulevard, corner of Brown. This, and about \$150 more will sure "freeze us out." Nevertheless, I'm for this movement to acquire municipal ownership of waterworks; then inaugurate another move to get control of electric light plant, also street car lines and I'll back you as sure as the sun shines.

With sincere respect, W. C. Bradley.

TEACHERS MAY NOT GET SUMMER SALARIES

While no meeting of the school board will be held until after the return of president H. A. Carpenter and trustee W. H. Winter next week, it is said that some of the trustees do not favor paying the teachers summer salaries, and it is possible that this year they will receive no pay during the summer months. It is known that there is one proposition to be considered by the board which embraces the payment of salaries for the month of June and not during the other vacation months.

Removal sale reductions on everything in stock. Snyder Jewelry Co.

GRANDPA TALKS.



"Why did you come to El Paso, grandpa?" "Hush, child—don't you see that policeman over yonder? Between me an' you, child, I come to El Paso—now don't tell your ma—come on, El Paso—cross your heart and hope to die—I come to El Paso—if y' wasn't kin of me I'd dunned if I'd tell yu—I come to El Paso—reckon I'll tell yu tomorrow."

STRANGERS' CLUB.

The Strangers' club which was formed during the winter months and met at Carnegie library is now holding Sunday afternoon meetings at the home of Mrs. Mary Elwell, 716 North Oregon street.